

The Marble Hill Press.

J. S. Hill, Business Manager.

MARBLE HILL, MISSOURI

A woman's fads thrive on a man's objections.

The first step of knowledge is to know that we are ignorant.

No man ever gets quite so close up to God as he does when his little child is sick.

If you wake up some morning in the top of a tree please remember that the cyclone season is on.

A Boston paper is trying to determine "why men suicide." When it finds out it should try to discover why men wedding.

The new Chicago city directory gives the name and address of Mr. Yell. So long as he is not a college vet the public will not attempt to shut him up.

It costs \$5 to kiss a Georgia girl and \$15 to kiss a Pennsylvania widow, and experienced men who have sampled stock in both states say the latter is worth the difference.

Onzoun-Ada, a port of the Caspian, which is the strong point of the Transcaspian railway, was visited by an earthquake some years ago, and since then it has become open to steamers which could not enter it before, owing to the shallow water.

A dispatch from City of Mexico says the efforts on the part of physicians in charge of the insane hospitals for women to discover some safe narcotic which would produce sleep have resulted in bringing into daily use in that institution a simple remedy prepared from the seed of white zapote. It produces a tranquil sleep and since it has been used no deaths from cerebral congestion have been known at the institution.

The latest available statistics regarding the Bank of Spain state that on Sept. 30, 1895, its note circulation was 941,900,000 pesetas, against which it held 495,000,000 pesetas in gold and silver. On the same date the bank had private deposits of 410,300,000 pesetas, and had advanced 175,700,000 pesetas on mortgages and 132,400,000 pesetas on commercial paper. The Spanish treasury's account with the bank was then over drawn 1,100,000 pesetas.

A Texas paper says that Texas is still third in line, of all the states in the Union. In a few years she will be first. Iowa now comes first with 3,757,970. Missouri next with 3,575,323. Texas third with 2,944,065. Texas has 630,492 more boys than Ohio, 694,661 more than Illinois, 1,354,433 more than Kansas and 1,689,124 more than Nebraska. As compared with last year Iowa shows a decrease of 1,116,557. Missouri a decrease of 95,982. Ohio a decrease of 171,961. Illinois a decrease of 143,579. Kansas a decrease of 16,765. Nebraska a decrease of 25,795 and Texas a decrease of 91,654, which shows that this good state is still in the business of raising hogs, and with this year's feed crop this will be amply demonstrated.

A heathen sculptor, who had carved a colossal statue, continued so long at work upon the crown of the giant's head that his admirers grew impatient. "You are wasting your labor," they said. "What need is there that you should carve his hair? No one will ever look so high, and the palm you are taking will never be appreciated." The sculptor only answered: "It must be perfect; the gods can see. As better argument than the notice of omniscience could be given for obscure perfection. Flowers come to finished bloom and beauty in wilderness where no eye of man ever looked. In the conduct of life small perfections show character, for they spring from a higher fidelity than human eye-service. He that is faithful in little is faithful also in much."

One of the greatest storekeepers in the world has established what he terms a store credit school for boys in his employ. All the boys between certain ages are required to attend, or to show that they are pursuing studies elsewhere. The school is held on two evenings in the week, and on school evenings supper is furnished free to the boys. The studies are similar to those pursued in business colleges, with instruction also in physical exercises. A little more than a year has passed since Mr. Wanamaker began the experiment in his Philadelphia store, and the results are encouraging. In addition to the direct results, there should be a further benefit in increasing the number of those who, though they have to work for a living, refuse to listen to the thoughtless cry that rich men universally do not sympathize with, or sacrifice for the welfare of, the poor.

A senator in congress has proposed an amendment to the rules of the senate, excluding from the chamber members of that body who use their privilege of admission to the floor to engage in lobbying. Coming from a person not a member of the senate, such an implication against former occupants of seats in the highest legislative body in the republic might be dismissed as unworthy of credence. But it is presumable that Senator Hale knew what he was doing when he proposed the amendment, and if it does not become a rule, more is the pity.

The foreign demand for good American horses is increasing. United States Secretary of Agriculture Wilson lately received from the minister of war for Belgium an official communication inquiring if horses suitable for cavalry service can be purchased in this country; if so, at what price, in what numbers and in what localities, the cost of shipment to the seaboard, also how bred. Other countries have sent to America for cavalry horses during the past few months. Of course such animals as are suited for cavalry service do not command fancy prices.

Leed, Peary's latest promise with regard to Arctic exploration will probably be kept. He says that he intends to discover the North Pole, or to discover why he can't discover it. While the former scheme would be the more welcome, the latter is the more probable.

The suburbs of the meteoric millionaire, Harry Harbo, prove once more that great wealth does not assure happiness and peace of mind to its possessors; particularly when no accumulation has been the will of the owner.

ALL MONEY IS FIAT.

JUDGE HENRY G. MILLER ON EXCHANGE VALUES.

The Constitution of the United States Plainly Approves of the Intrinsically Value Money—Stamp of Government Is the Supreme Law.

(By Judge Henry G. Miller.)

We can make no progress in our knowledge of the money situation until we have a clear understanding and correct conception of the meaning of the terms used in discussing it. Perhaps the most important word and the one most frequently employed in this discussion is the word value. In its largest sense it is associated with utility and includes everything that is useful and which contributes to the comfort and well-being of mankind, and is called value in use. In an economic sense, that is, value in exchange, it is a relation between things, as ratio is a relation between numbers. It would be manifestly absurd to ask for the ratio of a given number—id for instance, without giving some other number with which to compare it. If that is then the ratio between them is 1, because 4 is contained in 16 four times. In like manner it would be absurd to ask for the exchangeable value of a thing without mentioning or implying some other thing with which to compare it. "Value in what?" is the necessary response to this question. Value in exchange, the only sense in which the word can be employed in this discussion is a relation, and implies the presence of two things and a comparison between them. The value of a thing is some other thing that will be given in exchange for it, and is always expressed in the terms of the thing for which it is exchanged. For instance, if one bushel of wheat will exchange for one dollar, then the value of one dollar in terms of wheat is one bushel of wheat, and the value of a bushel of wheat in terms of money is one dollar. As value is simply a relation, and there can be no such thing as intrinsic value there can be no such thing as intrinsic value. The exchangeable value of a thing cannot be measured. The exchangeable value of commodities cannot be ascertained by simply comparing them with each other. Aside from the inconvenience of exchange by barter, it is impossible to determine by inspection and comparison how many units of one commodity should be given in exchange for a given number of units of another commodity; for instance how many bushels of wheat, and as the market relations of these commodities are constantly changing, it is impossible to foretell what their market relation will be at any future time. This difficulty is illustrated by the selection of some third commodity or material thing, in the terms of which an intermediary, all values are expressed, and which is universally receivable for what any one has to sell, with the confident assurance that it can readily be exchanged for what anyone wishes to buy. This intermediary so selected and employed, is money. Its universal acceptability as money makes it money; and whatever best performs the functions of money is the best money, wholly regardless of the material of which it is made. The selection of this intermediary and putting it into a form for use as money is a function of the sovereign power of the state. In our country there is no room for controversy on this point.

In Article I, section 5, paragraph 5 of the Constitution of the United States, authority is given to congress "to coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins and fix the standard of weights and measures"; and our supreme court has held that the impression of the stamp of the government upon paper for monetary use is the essential act of its investiture upon metals; that the issue by the government of paper money is in legal effect coining money, thus showing that the money quality does not reside in the substance of which money is made but is imparted to it by the supreme power of the state; in other words, that money is wholly a creation of law, and that consequently all metallic coin, silver or paper money is fiat money. Associating the power to coin money with that of fixing the standard of weights and measures clearly indicates a similarity of the purposes and objects to be accomplished by the exercise of these powers. To "fix the standard of weights and measures" is to provide a standard or scale in which the value of commodities and other forms of property shall be expressed. A scale of valuation is quite as necessary for purposes of trade and commerce as a scale of weights and measures. Accordingly, by the 26th section of the act of 1792 which organized our monetary system, and is preserved in section 2583 of the Revised Statutes it is provided: "The money of account of the United States shall be expressed in dollars or units, dimes or tenths, cents or hundredths and mills or thousandths, a dime being the tenth part of a dollar, a cent being the hundredth part of a dollar, a mill the thousandth part of a dollar, and all accounts in the public offices and proceedings in the courts of the United States shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation."

What regulation was this unless it was a regulation of the value of money? The dollar is simply the unit of this scale and in the keeping of accounts all values are expressed in the terms of this unit, its multiples and fractions, and for this reason it is called the unit of value. Therefore when we say money is the standard of value we mean by it that it is a scale of valuation in which the value of commodities and other forms of property are expressed, and by which their exchangeable relations can be readily determined; for instance if the unit of one commodity is worth one dollar and that of another commodity is worth two dollars then one of the former will exchange for two of the latter.

Section 9 of the same act provides: "There shall be from time to time struck and coined at the said mint units or dollars each to be of the value (that is of the purchasing power) of the Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains and four-fifths of a grain of pure or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver."

The statutory definition of a dollar is the "unit," and Hamilton said in his report that this would be the appropriate designation of it, but as the colonists had long been accustomed to the use of the Spanish dollar as their unit of account it was called the "dollar"; that is, by the statute above quoted, it is the unit in the scale of valuation. Thus viewed it is as illogical and absurd to talk of a "fifty-cent dollar" as to talk of a six-inch foot measure or an eight-ounce pound. Any change in the purchasing power of the unit or dollar changes the scale and the value of all property is expressed in the terms of this unit, its multiples and fractions, this change affects all property or the general range of prices, while the market price of particular commodities will vary or oscillate, owing to causes affecting these commodities such as the supply and demand with the demand for them, etc. A just and honest scale is an even scale the unit of which does not rise to the injury of debtors or fall to the injury of creditors; and an honest dollar is an unchanging dollar, one which does not require a larger sacrifice to obtain it when a debt matures than when the debt was contracted, however long or short the intervening period may have been. The value of the unit of money is not at all affected by the character of the material in which it is embodied. If all the money in this country could be instantly changed and embodied in some other substance or substances with a corresponding denomination without any prospective increase in its quantity, or change in other things there would be no change in the value or purchasing power of the unit or the prices of commodities or their exchangeable relations. It is only by increasing or diminishing the number of units or dollars in circulation that the value or purchasing power of the dollar or unit is changed; as the number of dollars is increased the value or purchasing power of each dollar is diminished, as the number of dollars in circulation is diminished, the purchasing power of each remaining dollar is increased. To suppose that dollars can have different values is as absurd as to suppose that bushels of wheat of the same grade can have different values in the same market. One dollar endowed with the legal tender function and circulating as money is of the same grade and value as every other dollar. When the material of which the dollar is made is worth more as a commodity than as money, then of course its commodity value will be greater than its value as money; but as money it can never rise above or sink below its legal valuation.

The gold is a ten dollar gold piece may be a commodity worth more than ten dollars but it is a legal tender for only ten dollars, for the law which authorized its coinage for monetary use says "it shall be of the value of ten units or dollars"; so every dollar, whether embodied in the silver coin or the gold coin or floating upon paper has the same value as every other dollar. How the material of which the dollar is made is worth more as a commodity than as money, then of course its commodity value will be greater than its value as money; but as money it can never rise above or sink below its legal valuation.

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DEMOCRATIC BROADSIDES.

The Democrats of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska are organizing their forces for next year's congressional elections. None but true Democrats will be placed on guard.

Are you organizing your district? Now is a good time to begin.

The Democrats of Ohio are acting on the aggressive. The Hannates and Clevelandites are feeling in the same direction.

The Reform club of New York has issued a circular to the Democrats of the west and south do not want to discuss tariff. Money is the issue.

Do you belong to a Democratic club? If there is none in your vicinity organize one. A membership of ten is sufficient to do good work.

Keep up the work of organization.

The fact that the Cleveland Democrats and Republicans are co-operating in several states clearly sets forth our oft repeated assertion: The Clevelandites never were Democrats. They came to the party when it apparently departed from Democratic teachings and traditions. As soon as they find the party resume the teachings of the true party they quit it. Let the rascals go.

Can any sane Republican see any good that will come to his party through the aid being given to it by the Cleveland Democrats in the state elections now going on? When Clevelandites join the Republican party it is high time for honest Republicans to get out. Patriotism never attracts traitors.

Mexico has had to stop importing our wares because of the rise in the purchasing power of our gold. If we were on a bimetallic basis and gold were kept down the Mexican markets would be ours.

The League of Regular Democratic clubs is doing a good work. The headquarters in London is St. Louis. Write to the secretary, M. V. Howard, for particulars. He will tell you how to organize.

The Clevelandites and Republicans are co-operating.

Repetition of Wolcott Commission.

From the Philadelphia American: President McKinley has chosen to break faith with his bimetallic commissioners, chosen to break faith with the French and British governments whom in all solemnity, through the Wolcott commission, he has invited to join the American people in re-establishing bimetallicism. Without waiting for the Wolcott commission to report on the feasibility of restoring bimetallicism by international agreement, without waiting to test the possibility of securing international assistance in the establishment of our currency on a bimetallic basis, which he has declared to be desirable, the president sends a message to congress asking authority to appoint a second monetary commission, a commission not to aid the first by preparing for the re-establishment of our currency on a broad bimetallic basis, a basis that it is sought to secure by international action and the establishment of which the first commission is boun-

dered by the instructions of the president to promote, but by a commission charged to formulate plans for the remodeling of our currency system upon the narrow gold basis.

Thus the president cuts away the ground from beneath the feet of his bimetallic commissioners, thus he discredits those commissioners in the eyes of the governments to whom he has accredited them, thus he makes the task he allotted to them impossible of fulfillment. Because he has made it apparent that he did not send this task in good faith, did not send his bimetallic commissioners abroad with the intention of following up their work. And when the president makes this apparent by asking congress for a commission to work for the reformation of our currency on the lines of gold monometallicism, he destroys the force of the Wolcott commission, destroys its weight with foreign governments, renders it powerless for the accomplishment of its avowed mission, for no foreign government can be expected to give heed to a discredited commission or to accept the invitation of that commission to join the United States in a conference for the restoration of bimetallicism, when the administration that extends the invitation binds its power to the establishment of the gold standard.

It is humiliating that the president should, by such double dealing, send the good name of the American nation, and yet we cannot regret that the president should have made this open avowal of his breach of faith with the Wolcott commission and its European nations to whom he accredited it. It is better to make a clean breast of one's double dealing than to hide it, just as it is better to make a confession of a dishonorable act than to deny it. Confession of a fault makes half amends. Denying a fault doubles it.

Let us say that it is preferable that the president should have made public announcement of his double dealing than that he should have continued to cover it, better to make evident his lack of good faith in sending abroad the Wolcott bimetallic commission than keep up false appearances. Yet for this the president deserves no credit, for his confession of double dealing is not made freely and frankly, and fully, but with diavolisms. He admits no breach of faith, no double dealing, no inconsistency in asking for the appointment of a gold commission on top of appointing a bimetallic commission. He leaves this to others to decide, must be apparent to those foreign governments to whom he accredited his bimetallic commission, it must be apparent to that commission, as it should be apparent to the American people who are most concerned with this evidence of national dishonor, but Mr. McKinley does not avow it, does not confess his fault.

FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

A Few Hints About What to Wear and How to Wear It—A Novel Bolero—A Pretty Costume for the Tennis Court.

Queen Yashit. T CAME to pass in ages of long, long ago. Alas, her power and her wisdom to show. The prince and his bride, the great and the small, to a feast at his palace invited them all.

In the court of the palace, for seven days through, were hanging of white of green and of blue. Between marble pillars these curtains were strung. On fine purple cords which from silver rings hung.

Low beds of fine silver, and seats of pure gold. On cushions of marble of fineness untold. Fruits swaying in clusters, the air all perfumed. With the fragrance of roses, all beauty and bloom.

And he gave them to drink in vessels of gold. Each vessel a wonder of art to behold. Royal wines in abundance, becoming his state. While feasting and drinking was early and late.

The revel was tedious, the singing of song. The clatter of wine cups washed loud and o'er long. The haughty young monarch and all of his court. Were merry with wine and the giving of sport.

So, on the seventh day, this vain, drunken king. Commanded the chamberlains before him to bring. Young Yashit, the queen, with the beautiful face. To show to his nobles her beauty and grace.

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OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

The Sportsman and the Tame Game—A Celebration in Hootstown—A Proposal—Qualified for the Place—Sad Tale of Little Feet.

Sad Tale of Little Feet. CORBAU sez so fine man once. An' sez to general squire. He sez for best man of squire. An' sez for best man of squire.

One day he sez for best man of squire. An' sez for best man of squire. An' sez for best man of squire. An' sez for best man of squire.

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FOR WOMEN AND HOME.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

A Few Hints About What to Wear and How to Wear It—A Novel Bolero—A Pretty Costume for the Tennis Court.

Queen Yashit. T CAME to pass in ages of long, long ago. Alas, her power and her wisdom to show. The prince and his bride, the great and the small, to a feast at his palace invited them all.

In the court of the palace, for seven days through, were hanging of white of green and of blue. Between marble pillars these curtains were strung. On fine purple cords which from silver rings hung.

Low beds of fine silver, and seats of pure gold. On cushions of marble of fineness untold. Fruits swaying in clusters, the air all perfumed. With the fragrance of roses, all beauty and bloom.

And he gave them to drink in vessels of gold. Each vessel a wonder of art to behold. Royal wines in abundance, becoming his state. While feasting and drinking was early and late.

The revel was tedious, the singing of song. The clatter of wine cups washed loud and o'er long. The haughty young monarch and all of his court. Were merry with wine and the giving of sport.

So